Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL X.] FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1809. 2676.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Wanted to Hire for the ensuing Year,

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the house, and take care of horses. Apply to the PRINTER.

November 14. d

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.

ALSO,

36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

Just Published,

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-street,

A Discourse on the Resurrection of the Body:

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, President of Princeton College.

November 10.

NEW ALMANAC.

COTTOM & STEWART,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR
ALMANAC,
For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calculations, a variety of useful and entertaining matter.

ALSO,

GERMAN ALMANCS,
For 1810.

For saleb the Gross, Dozen, or single one

October

Charles Stade & Thos. Grimshaw,

HAVING entered into partnership in the ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf, a general assortment of CORDAGE and SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at their rope-walk, they will receive orders for any description of Cordage warranted to be made out of the best materials and manufactured in such a manner as will bear the inspection of the best judges

N. B. A liberal price will be always given for HEMP of the best quality.

November 24 d

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,

A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applicatio to Mr. JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

ROSE HILL FOR SALE.

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in wood. No land is better adapted to the use of Plaister of Paris, and there is some very valuable meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14. d

ADVERTISEMENT.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from *John Potts* and *Eliza* his wife, to the subscriber, will be sold, at public auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of this instant month December, sundry pieces or parcels of GROUND, situate and lying on Queen, Water, and Union-streets, in the town of Alexandria, a plat of which will be produced on the day of sale, when the terms of payment will be made known.

Ludwell Lee, *Trustee.*

December 8. dts

New Hardware Store.

ADAM LYNN & CO.

Have received by the ship DUMFRIES, *from Liverpool, via Baltimore,*

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Saddlery, japanned & brass Ware:

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale and retail, at their store, corner of King and Royal-streets, lately occupied by *Peter Sherron.*

They have also for sale,

Barr-Iron and Steel.

December 11.

LANDING

From the sloop Ranger, Captain Campbell, and for sale by

Lawrason and Fowle,

30 tons Plaister Paris
20 barrels New-England Rum
100 kegs Salmon
4 chests Hyson Tea
30 coils Grass Rope
5000 yards Tow Cloth
33 casks Goshen Cheese, of a superior quality.

IN STORE,

30,000 weight Green Coffee
25 hogsheads and 20 barrels Muscovado Sugars
10 chests Young Hyson Tea, of a superior quality
50 cases Florence Oil, 12 bottles each
100 bolts Ravens Duck
100 reams Writing Paper.
30 barrels Tanners Oil
3 casks Sperm Oil
4 pipes 4th proof Alicant Brandy
4 puncheons Jamaica Rum
200 barrels Mess No. 1 & No. 2 Beef
50 barrels Prime Pork
150 boxes Brown Soap
6 casks Timothy Seed
50 boxes Cod Fish
50 Do. No. 1 & 3 Chocolate
10 barrels Salmon
20,000 lbs Soal Leather
130 packages Shoes different qualities.
30 casks Bellona Gunpowder
1 case German Checks

WANTED,

1000 bushels clean Rye, for which Cash will be given.

Apply as above.

FOR SALE,

From schooner Sally and Betsey, Capt. Hardey,

3000 bushels Ground Alum Salt
50 boxes Mould Candles
4 bales Russia Sheeting
3 bales Gurrahs
A quantity of Shoes, Slippers, &c.

Apply to

John C. Ladd.

December 19.

LANDING,

From schooner Elizabeth, Captain Newcomb, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,

50 tons Plaister Paris
26 barrels Tanners' Oil
3 hogsheads and 40 barrels Muscovado Sugar
20 boxes Chocolate.

Also, from the sch'r Ladies Delight,

A cargo of Richmond Coals.

For which apply to the master on board.

John G. Ladd.

December 18.

For Freight or Charter,

To a permitted Port in the South of Europe

THE BRIG
INDUSTRY,
John Cladding, master;
Burthen 165 tons. Apply to

John G. Ladd.

Who has for sale on board the schr. General Johnston, S. L. Davis, master,

90 tons Plaister Paris,
1 1-2 ton Cordage,
170 boxes smoaked Herrings

Apply on board.

Dec. 27.

LIBERAL WAGES

WILL be given for a smart active BOY and GIRL for the ensuing year

Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 26.

Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria.

INSURANCE OFFICE, 19*th Dec.* 1809.

THE Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,

J. B. Nickolls, Sec'ry.

2awt15thJan.

☞ Mr. Davis, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

The Subscriber

Has received the following articles:

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the first quality
Mississippi Cotton of the first quality
Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland Gin
London Particular Madeira } WINES.
Lisbon }
Superior Claret in cases
Imperial, }
Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Hyson Skin, }
Souchong, & }
Bohea }
Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels
Gunpowder
P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9
Mould Shot, B L. and S S. G.
Salt Petre, double refined
Spanish Flotant Indigo
Copperas of the 1st quality
Fresh Nutmegs
Pimento and black Pepper,
Demijohns,

With a general assortment of GROCERIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by the wholesale or retail.

TO RENT,

A convenient and well finished BRICK HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov. 3 d

NEW PUBLICATIONS

Just received for sale by the subscriber,

Illustrations of Shakespear, by Mrs. Lenox

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for Children, by Maria Edgworth.

Letters and Reflections, of the Austrian Field Marshal Prince de Ligne, by Madame de Stael.

Hutton's Arithmetic and Book-keeping

The Yankee in London.

Murray's Spelling-Book, neat small New-York edition.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages & Travels, first number is ready for delivery to subscribers.

A few setts of Cœlebs and Dr. Buchanan's celebrated Sermon, called the "Star in the East," may be had of

James Kennedy, Sen.

Dec. 27. eo2w

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court house in this town, on the third Monday in January next, for the purpose of chusing nine Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, *Cash.*

December 18. cots

FOR SAVANNAH,

The Schooner
DOLPHIN;
Laying at Harper's wharf.—

A few barrels may be taken on freight.

Apply to the master on board.

December 18.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Offers for sale the following articles, by wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent quality in casks
1000 New England do. do.
200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel
50 tons Plaister Paris
20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.
10 hhds. Jamaica, Antigua and Demarara Rum
4 pipes French and ditto Brandy
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
50 bbls. do. do. different qualities
2 hhds. Copperas
Gunpowder, }
Imperial, }
Hyson, }
Young Hyson, } TEAS.
and }
Hyson Skin, }
Madeira, }
Lisbon, }
Claret, and } WINES,
Catalonia }
Holland and Country Gin
New England Rum in hhds. and bbls.
Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.
Martinique Cordials, in boxes
Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey per gallon, Figblue,
Molasses in hhds. Spanish Flotant Indigo, Spanish Cigars, Butter,
Harris's and Taylor's manufactured Tobacco in kegs,
Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,
Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Candles,
Malaga Raisins in boxes,
Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,
Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
London and Philadelphia Mustard,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER CRACKERS and best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hhds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 20.

☞ BUTTER.

4000 lbs. firkin Butter, in good shipping order

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.
40 kegs Leiper's & Garret's Snuffs,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as usual.

November 28.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has

Recommenced the Grocery Business,

At his Store on King near Washington-street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will test pose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 2 dtf.

Just Received,

AND FOR SALE BY

CHARLES I. CATLETT,

75 chests Imperial, Hyson, & Young Hyson Teas.
30,000 lbs. prime Green Coffee.
20 pipes and 8 quarter casks Lisbon and Teneriffe Wine.
8 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar.
2000 lbs. Seine Twine.
50 boxes Mould Candles.
50 do. Spanish Segars.
8 barrels Pimento.

October 16.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 19.

DEBATE
ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION.

Approving the conduct of the Executive in relation to the refusal to receive any further communication from Francis Jas. Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSET in the chair—

[*Mr. Dana's Speech continued.*]

A further reason against the resolution is founded on the conduct of the president of the United States; it is the consideration, that he has not ordered the British ministry Mr. Jackson to depart from this country. Until that order is given, no such resolution as the present ought to be passed. The extraordinary spectacle is now exhibited of a minister accredited from a foreign government, who is denied the eminent, direct privilege of the diplomatic character, the privilege of communicating with the government to which he is sent, and yet is to enjoy the immunities which are auxiliary to the exercise of diplomatic functions. The case is novel in the proceedings of this country. It is so extraordinary that the official publication of the refusal to receive communications from him might have been considered as a disavowal by the administration of his diplomatic character and consequently as a deprivation of his characterestic immunities, had not a cerrificate of special safe-guard to the contrary been given by the administration. The case is clearly different from that of the Spanish minister, who, I believe was admitted to have written communication with the administration, but was admonished by authority from the president not to appear in the city of Washington, who refused however to obey the admonition, but was suffered to come and remain, according to his avowed determination, within this extensive city, as he might find convenient or for the interest of the king his master.

These are some of the reasons for which, although it were supposed correct in statement of facts I am not prepared to vote in favor of the resolution on the table.

It is a contideration of a different nature, that the phraseology of the resolution tends to draw aside the attention by placing it on a basis which is objectionable as being incorrect, pot as in point of fact, but of principle. This, sir, leads me to consider the litigated subject of the powers of Mr. Erskine to negociate and conclude the provisional arrangement of the last April.—On this subject I leave at once the greater part of the discussion between the secretary of state and Mr. Jackson, as not distinctly exhibiting the specific character of the question. I consider a public minister not authorised in virtue of a general letter of credence to stipulate any one thing to be done on the part of his government. If I understand the course of argument on the part of the secretary of state, it seems to assume as a basis, that a public minister here accredited is entitled to stipulate for his government in virtue of his letter of credence without further authority, or at least that the government here should regard the minister in virtue of his letter of credence as authorised to conclude such stipulations so as to be obligatory on the government giving the letter of credence.—— This I do not admit to be correct either in principle or usage.

Permit me, sir, to call upon gentlemen to recur to the time when the public law of christendom in relation to diplomatic intercourse may be considered as assuming regularity of character. I request gentlemen to recur with me to the epoch of the treaty of Westphalia. The great work of the learned Grotius on war and peace first reduced to general system the body of public law in Europe. He was one of the great masters in science who have appeared formed to rise above contemporary competitors in their respective spheres, & acknowledged to be greater than those preceding or succeeding them. As such he was first made known with distinguished honor by Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, one of the greatest men and heroes of his age or of the world. The work of Grotius was published in the year 1625; and the treaty of Westphalia was concluded in the year 1678, consisting of a treaty concluded at Munster and another at Osnaburg within the circle of Westphalia, and both signed on the same day, being the result of a Congress composed of ambassadors, plenipotentiaries, ministers, delegates, commissioners, deputies, indeed almost, if not completely, every grade or description of governmental representation known in the whole christian world. The conclusion of the treaty put an end to conferences which had long holden Europe in suspense, and terminated the famous thirty years war.—Never before or since, I presume, were so many diplomatic characters assembled for negociation or mediation, and such and so various interests to be arranged at one time by treaty. The great interests of the Catholic and reformed religions in Europe, the Emperor, the Electors, Princes, and states of the Germanic body, France, Sweden, the States General, with the respective allies, all were concerned. Prussia was not then erected into a kingdom, and Russia had not taken rank under the Great Peter among the civilized powers of Europe. From the nature of the affairs and the great number of public men from different portions of Europe, the famous Congress in Westphalia, after the publication of Grotius had attained high distinction, served to make known and establish extensively the principles constituting the public rules of intercourse among the governments of the christian world.

We are now called upon to pronounce respecting a question depending on those rules of intercourse as recognised and illustrated by national usage. What is the principle that protects and sustains in full immunity the ministers of the United States in Britain, in France, in Russia or in any part of the civilized world? It is the respect due to those rules, a respect which the various governments of whatever form have concurred in manifesting and enforcing.—Nor can we claim to hold a course in diplomacy incompatible with such national usage, unless we strike ourselves out of the general pale of christendom.

[illegible] is to be considered not merely as an abstract discussion; but we have now to enquire what is a letter of credence according to the public law and diplomatic usage of Europe? It is an authority for stipulating any thing to be done on the part of the government sending that minister? If it be, I request to know the proof: According to my apprehension, it is not; and I desire gentlemen to enlighten me on this point, if I err. If this opinion be erroneous, I should hope it might be made evident with respect to myself, that I may not continue in error. From whatever source there can be derived any aid to ascertain the true principle, if gentlemen honored by especial confidence respecting affairs of state, if any of the law officers or even members of the cabinet, would be pleased to contribute to the stock of legislative information, I solicit the correction of any error, if indeed I err, on this topic.

With these sentiments, I do not propound for discussion any question respecting the negative knowledge of the administration. I do not enquire, whether the executive administration of the United States had a knowledge that Mr. Erskine had not competent powers, or had knowledge that he was not instructed to secede to the provisional arrangement between him and the administration in April. The question is, did the administration know that Mr. Erskine had the necessary authority? The question is not, what was the ignorance, but what was the knowledge of the administration? Was Mr. Erskine known to have any power for making the arrangement?

Permit me now, sir, to state what I understand to be a letter of credence. It is a letter of state addressed to the government to which a minister is sent, and it is expressive of the character and grade of diplomacy with which he is invested; if the minister be received, he must be received according to the letter of credence and not otherwise. This is so much the established course, that where a minister remaining at any government is promoted to an higher grade of diplomacy he presents letters of recall as to the lower grade and of credence as to the higher grade in which he is to be received. The authority which a minister has in virtue of a letter of credence is not to make promises for his government. He may declare facts; he may present complaints and remonstances; he may exhibit his powers of argument; he may discuss topics of great interest, but he cannot stipulate for any thing to be done as obligatory on his government. For this purpose, the minister must have a distinct authority. This I understand to be the general usage, not however without exception. The exception has been made with respect to a nuncio or legation from the Pope, whose letters of credence was so framed as to include the necessary authority to negociate or conclude arrangements. This authority was added to the necessary clauses of a letter of credence, and the essentials of two diplomatic documents were comprehended in one. But the mere letter of credence gives no such authority. In support of these positions, I would refer gentlemen to writers on public law whom I presume they will admit to be correct on this topic—Martens, Vattel, Wicquefort; writers of authority certainly as to the known diplomatic usage in Europe. Others perhaps might have been named, if I had found opportunity in this place to consult all the writers worthy of attention.

It may now be proper to state what I consider to be the full power, which expression is almost technically appropriate in diplomatic language. It is a document not addressed to the government to which a minister is sent. It is in the nature of an open letter addressed to mankind in general, and committing to the minister bearing it the necessary authority to negociate and eventually conclude terms of agreement respecting the subject or subjects therein mentioned. It is a public commission expressing the powers to be exercised, a document of ample form, a letter patent, a public act, authenticated under the seal of government. And this the minister exhibits in manifestation of his being fully empowered to negotiate and stipulate on the part of his government. The full powers are especially proper in the more solemn agreements, and in cases of formal treaty between independent nations.

Where some temporary stipulation is contemplated or some particular affair not deemed of primary importance is to be arranged by agreement; if there be a minister already residing with the foreign government, there is not always the same formality with respect to the distinct authority given to the minister. In such case a patent of full power is not made out in ample form; but the proper officer of state dispatches a letter of instruction giving the distinct authority necessary for the proposed negociation. Yet, whether the minister undertakes to negociate in virtue of a technicle full power or in virtue of a letter of instruction, it is proper to exhibit his distinct authority before signing any arrangement of stipulations, intended to be mutually obligatory on the respective governments. He may fairly and with perfect propriety be called upon to exhibit such authority in cases where the terms are to be expressly reserved for the ratification of his own government. But if the terms of engagement are to be deemed obligatory and acted upon accordingly as soon as signed by the negociators and no ratification is reserved, it is more peculiarly proper for the negociating minister to exhibit the official evidence of his authority to enter into stipulations. If he does not exhibit the evidence, it becomes the incumbent duty of the other negociating party to call for it before the conclusion of any such terms of agreement, or to refuse to conclude the terms of it until the evidence is exhibited officially and the authority ascertained to be sufficient. In this case if the distinct authority be not offered or called for and found adequate, there is a mistake and of course a failure in duty on the part of the administration in concluding the engagement; unless indeed the transaction may have been understood at the time as not warranted by regular authority, but expected to be confirmed as an acceptable project. I express myself in these terms, wishing to be strictly decorous in manner and believing the general principle correct.—When an administration enters into engagements or stipulations with a foreign minister, to be immediately executed without any reservation, it is incumbent on the administration to require the official exhibition of the distinct authority of the minister for making the stipulations; and if the terms be concluded by signature and delivery before the authority has been exhibited and ascertained to be adequate, there is a mistake and of course a failure in duty on the part of the administration.

When, therefore, gentlemen speak of Mr. Erskine's having competent powers to make the provisional arrangement in April, they may be desired to produce the regular evidence of the fact. If the negociation was conducted according to the course of diplomatic usage and strict propriety, there is the regular evidence of his being authorised to make the arrangement, and it can be produced. If he had a patent of [illegible] power, a copy authenticated by the minister or a secretary acting under him, would doubtless be considered proper evidence to be deposited with the archives in manifestation of the authority of the British government to conclude the arrangement. If his authority was contained in any letter or letters of instruction, the authentic copy of such authority would, with the like propriety, be deposited in the department of state.

The language of a part of the correspondence respecting Mr. Erskine's authority seems to be grounded in mistake. The administration is spoken of as not knowing the restriction of his authority. This language might have been accurate if he had exhibited a full power giving him authority to negociate and conclude stipulations.—Because in the case of a full power embracing the whole subject of negociation, the minister might be restricted in the exercise of his power by orders from his government, instructing him how to proceed and on what he might conclude. And when he has restrictive instructions for his own direction and a full power to be exhibited to the government with which the negociation is had, if he departs from the instructions his own government, notwithstanding the formidable plenitude of his power, is considered as not bound to ratify his acts, especially if he has departed from his instructions on a subject of importance to the honor or rights which he was instructed to maintain. But in the case before us, where can we find sufficient reason for speaking of the restriction of authority as being unknown if the authority was known? There does not appear to have been any restriction except what was inherent in the nature of the authority. The same despatch, the letter of instruction, gave the authority and defined its extent. In the nature of the thing, the minister could not have more authority than was given to him; and he neither was nor could be authorised to act beyond the extent of his authority. How then, in this case, is it possible to separate the authority from what is called the restriction? If, therefore, the negociation has been concluded according to the principles of public law, the evidence of the authority, such as it existed and appeared in fact, neither more nor less, can be produced. Unless there be some evidence of a distinct authority ostensibly competent to the arrangement, where is the propriety of insisting on explanations as if there had been apparent authority? Explanation is obviously due where the minister has exhibited a competent full power, on the faith of which an arrangement has been concluded if his government disavows the arrangement because of departure from instructions on points important to the government. The violation of instructions, and the importance of the matters respecting which they have been violated, constitute the basis of the proper explanation, to which may be added proper compensation for the failure, with due attention to the time and manner of making the explanation.

The case of the arrangement with Mr. Erskine has sometimes been compared to that of the treaty signed at London on the 31st of December, 1806, by Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney. But the cases are materially different. That negociation was conducted with observable propriety and decorum by the negociators of each party. Perhaps no case is to be found in which the respective ministers insisted with more firmness and perseverance on the claims, interests and pretensions of their own governments, and yet preserved towards each other so much decorum and honorable attention in their official and personal communications. Although Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney had full powers for the negociation, they had instructions seperate from those general powers, and by these instructions they were restricted according to the specific terms. In acceding to such articles as they believed expedient under the existing circumstances, they gave notice to the British plenipotentiaries, that they proceeded to the signature of the treaty on their own responsibility, and that the letter of their instructions did not warrant the arrangement in the manner in which it was made; although they believed the essential objects of their instructions to be attained in substance to practical benefit to the United States, accordingly they trusted that the [illegible] would be approved by our government.

The British government had not just cause to complain and insist on formal explanations merely because the treaty was disavowed in this country, although the full powers of Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney on the part of the United States were exhibited and appeared competent; for the restriction contained in the instructions had been fairly communicated to the British plenipotentiaries. Accordingly the Bri[illegible]

cretary of state, afterwards in his official ce, stating the King's acquiescence in the President's refusal to ratify the treaty, did of complain on that account, but he advert- d to the failure of conforming to instruc- ions as a matter between the American go- ernment and its commissioners.

On the subject of that treaty, however, here is another enquiry which concerns urselves, and on which the British govern- ment can have no right to say any thing; for it is not their concern but ours exclu- sively. The enquiry is, whether the treaty was not of so much importance, concluded after so much discussion, and by such per- sons and under such circumstances, that it should have been submitted to the Senate, who might have advised its ratification un- conditionally, or on condition of such mo- difications as, after full deliberation, might be judged best for the United States?—— Whether the affairs of the country have not since been changed from bad to worse, in- stead of securing more beneficial terms or any terms whatever?

With a view to the general subject of letters of credence, and the distinct authori- ty of public ministers, I will now refer to examples in the history of our own govern- ment, without detaining you by citations from the works of foreign writers on public law.

The first authority to which I now refer, is the authority of President Madison as President of the U. States. I propose to shew that prior to the present session of Congress he believed it proper that a public minister plenipotentiary having letters of credence should also have a distinct author- ity to enable him to stipulate in behalf of his government. With this view I refer to the Message from the President of the U. States at the commencement of the last ses- sion of Congress. In that Message there is a clause relative to the purport of certain instructions for our ministers at London and Paris; and then immediately follow the expressions which I shall now read.

"Soon after these instructions were dis- patched, it was found that the British go- vernment, anticipating, from early proceed- ings of congress at their last session, the state of our laws, which has had the effect of placing the two belligerent powers on a footing of equal restrictions, and relying on the conciliatory disposition of the U. States, had transmitted to their legation here, provisional instructions not only to offer satisfaction for the attack on the frigate Chesapeake, and to make known the determination of his Britannic majesty to send an envoy extraordinary with powers to conclude a treaty on all the points be- tween the countries; but, moreover, to signify his willingness, in the mean time, to withdraw his orders in council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States.

"These steps of the British government led to the correspondence and the procla- mation now laid before you; by virtue of which the commerce between the two coun- tries will be renewable after the tenth day of June next,"

The language here is direct as to the fact stated. The fact is mentioned as being un- questionably ascertained, as being discover- ed and known to the administration, altho' perhaps not to the great body of the com- munity, as being known after examination. A mode of expression such as is observa- ble in the message would be of strong im- port in cases where persons are bound by oath or affirmation to declare the truth of fact according to evidence. On reviewing the statement communicated to congress by the president, we extract this sentiment distinctly—it was found that the British government had transmitted to their lega- tion here, provisional instructions to signi- fy the willingness of his Britannic majesty to withdraw his orders in council, in the persuasion that the intercourse with Great Britain would be renewed on the part of the United States; and the steps of the British government led to the correspon- dence and proclamation laid before con- gress. Why should the expressions have been so direct and explicit as to the provis- ional instructions and their import, if no dis- tinct authority was necessary to give validity to the provisional arrangement? In the proclamation, the hon. David Montague Erskine, his Britannic majesty's envoy ex- traordinary and minister plenipotentiary, is stated to have made the specified declara- tion by the order and in the name of his so- vereign. If the letter of credence were believed sufficient to enable the minister to stipulate for his government, would the statement have been made so distinctly men- tioning the transmitted instructions, the steps of the British government, the decla- ration of the minister by the order of his sovereign? The president, in the full be- lief of the statement, would of course be- lieve the arrangement to have been validly concluded. But from the message of the president, may not we justly deduce the inference—a letter of credence does not enable a minister to make stipulations ob- ligatory on the government from which he is accredited.

In retracing the history of our govern- ment, the next authority refers us to the administration of president Jefferson. It is the case of an extraordinary mission comprehending a minister having the cha- racter of plenipotentiary in ordinary.— Messrs. Monroe & Pinkney were appointed commissioners extraordinary and plenipo- tentiaries for negociating arrangements with the British government; and as such they had letters of credence from the U. S. Yet they also had full powers in a commission authorising them to treat severally as well as jointly. This, according to my apprehen- sion, sufficiently appears from a volume of state papers communicated by President Jefferson to the tenth Congress, particular- ly a letter from Mr. Madison, secretary of state to Messrs. Monroe and Pinkney. It is dated from the department of state the 17th of May, 1806. Permit me, sir, to read the first part of the letter. "Gentle- men, I herewith enclose a commission and letters of credence authorising you to treat with the British government concerning the maritime wrongs which have been commit- ted and the regulation of commerce and na- vigation between the two parties. Your au- thority is made several as well as joint; as a provision for any contingency depriving ei- ther of the co-operation of the other."

[*Mr. Dana's Speech to be continued.*]

Senate of the United States.

TUESDAY, *December* 23.

Mr. Franklin appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Bradley submitted the following mo- tion for consideration:

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be and hereby is requested to cause to be laid before the senate the account of all the monies disbursed from the treasury of the United States in their relation or in- tercourse with the Barbary powers subse- quent to the signing of the treaty of peace with Tripoli in June 1805, including the monies paid to that regency at the signing thereof—and to cause to be noted (where the same can be ascertained) the agent or consul to whom the respective disburse- ments were made, the time when and place where the respective sums were drawn for, or received, by said agents or consuls, and the particular purposes to which the same have been applied; and what sums have been retained in the hands of said agents or consuls for compensation, salary, com- missions, or for any other purpose.

The bill to authorise the surveying and making of certain roads, in the state of O- hio, as contemplated by the treaty of ownstown, in the territory of Michigan, was ordered to be read a third time.

Alexandria Weaving Manufactory.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity are respectfully informed that we the subscribers, lately from the neigh- borhood of Manchester, (England) have, by the desire and aid of our friends, opened a WEAVING MANUFACTORY, on the premises belonging to Mr. Edward May, be- tween the dwelling house of Thomas Swann, Esq. and the Spread Eagle Tavern, Prince- street—where we are ready to receive for weaving the various sorts of country spun cotton, linen and woollen, and hope by a steady, & upright attention to business, to me- rit the encouragement and approbation of our friends and the public. In order to give ge- neral satisfaction to our friends and employ- ers, every material will be strictly weighed on the receiving and delivery thereof. The yarn, &c. in hanks or broaches, are more suitable than in balls.

Joab De Mane,
Robert Hart,
Henry Moon.

November 30. 2m

Liverpool Coal for Sale,

On board the ship Allegany, Capt. Morris, laying at Conway's wharf.

Apply to

James Patton.

December 22. 3taw2w

Six Cents Reward.

Ran away from the subscriber two appren- tice boys, viz. JOHN & WILLIAM FREE- MAN. Whoever will take up the said boys and return them to me shall receive the above reward, and no charges paid.

Thomas Sanford.

December 26. co3t†

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29.

"The child may rue that is unborn
"The hunting of that day."

CHEVY CHACE.

Mr. Giles has taken much pains to hunt up the *insult* given by Mr. Jackson to our government. It is very unfortunate that this same insult should be such a slippery animal, as to require so much hunting; and what is still more unfortunate, that after all the hunting it should not be found. But the worst of all is, that whether found or not found, this hunting match is like to be a disastrous one. Heaven grant that the con- clusion of it may not be like that which is celebrated by the song from which I have taken my motto.

"Next day did many widows come
Their husbands to bewail;
They wash'd their wounds in brinish tears
But all would not prevail.

Their bodies, bath'd in purple gore
They bore with them away;
They kiss'd them dead a thousand times
When they were clad in clay."

French cruizers.—Capt. Candler, from Tunis, informs, that French cruizers are numerous in the Mediterrrnean—many cruize on the Barbary coast, and there were six in the port of Tunis, the commander of one of which showed his orders, which directed him to capture American vessels wherever bound. Three American ves- sels had been carried into Bizette, and sold with their cargoes without a form of trial or condemnation. The crews were turned ashore to sustain themselves as they could.

(*Boston Palladium.*

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

DECEMBER 19.

A motion was made that the house should come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of this house, to enquire and make report thereto, concerning the con- duct of the late minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, *Francis James Jackson*, in his negociations with the secre- tary of state; and that the said committee do further enquire and report, whether the executive government, by interdicting all communication with the said Francis J. Jackson, has acted with a due regard to the character and dignity of the government, and for the interests of the people of the U. States.

On motion, *Ordered* that the said resolu- tion be laid upon the table.

Congress of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *December* 27.

[CONCLUDED.]

[*Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.*]

After *Mr. Milnor* had concluded his speech the committee rose and reported the resolutions to the house.

Mr. Livermore moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolutions in- definitely. He made a few remarks in fa- vor of his motion.

Mr. Eppes then rose and delivered a ve- ry animated speech in support of the reso- lutions. After he sat down the house ad- journed.

THURSDAY, *December* 28.

Mr. Van Horne presented the petition of Edward Holland, praying compensation for a vessel lost while employed in the service of the United States. Referred to the com- mittee of claims.

A bill from the Senate was read, to ap- point three commissioners to lay out a road in the state of Ohio. Referred to a com- mittee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Johnson from the committee of claims reported a bill for the relief of Gar- ret Sheldon. Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Mr. Johnson from the same committee on the petitions Lois Strong, and Gilbert L. Livingston, reported unfavorably.

Mr. Jennings presented two petitions from the inhabitants of the Indiana territo- ry respecting lands in that territory. Re- ferred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Tallmage presented the petition of commodore Whipple, praying some relief in his old age, in consequence of services rendered in the revolutionary war. Re- ferred to a select committee of three.

Mr. Bacon from the committee appoint- ed to enquire into the patent laws of the U. States, requested that two members might be added to that committee; as on exami- nation it was found expedient to make a ge- neral revision of the said patent laws, and of course was necessary to obtain every infor- mation possible on the subject. The re- quest was granted.

The order of the day was called on the resolutions from the Senate by *Mr. Good- win*. Motion for indefinite postponement under consideration.

Mr. Stanford rose and expressed his dis- approbation of the resolutions. He took the ground of Mr. Macon in some mea- sure. His speech was an able one, and second to very few delivered on the floor. How the majority will be able to get over his arguments we know not.

Mr. Quincy rose, and in one of the most impressive and most commanding speeches yet delivered on the floor on this important subject, reprobated the resolutions.

He declared that this was not one of those holiday resolutions which "frets and fumes its hour upon the stage" and is forgotten forever—But that it would stand on record when we and our passions are no more re- membered.

Ten Dollars Reward.

Ran away on the 27th inst. Negro DAVY, a shoemaker, the property of Miss Patsey Hooe; he is of a yellowish complexion, about five feet, seven inches high; had on a drab cloth jacket and trowsers; he is an artful fel- low, and I believe is fond of whiskey. All persons are forewarned against harboring, siding, assisting, or taking him away at their peril. The above reward will be paid on de- livering said boy to the subscriber.

Matthew Sexsmith.

Dec. 29. eo3t*

TO RENT,

A three story Brick Dwelling House on the corner of Washington and Prince-streets, at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Jacob.

ALSO,

A WARE HOUSE, they will be let together or seperately. Possession will be given on the first of November next. For terms ap- ply to Mr. P. Triplett.

Edmund Denney.

October 10. ee

☞ The first Alexandria Dan- cing Assembly will be held at Mr. Brook's City Hotel, on the third of January. The subscrip- tion paper is left at the bar.

The MANAGERS.

December 27.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Washington Bridge Company, will be held at Long's tavern, on the first Monday of January next, at twelve o'clock, A. M. according to law, for the pur- pose of choosing five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By order of the President and Directors,
S. ELIOT, jr. Clk.

December 22—26.

☞ Hogs Bristles.

CASH and the highest price will be given for HOGS BRISTLES, either clean, comb- ed or in the rough state—by the subscriber, who manufactures and keeps on hand, a ge- neral assortment of BRUSHES, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms, at his manufactory opposite Mr. Hodgkin's India- Queen tavern, King street, Alexandria.

John Shakes.

December 23. d3to4t

KID SHOES & ERMINE.

AN elegant assortment of MURRAY's Kid and Morocco Shoes, and a quantity of White Ermine, are just received.

E. GILMAN.

Dec. 22 eo3t

For Sale,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchant mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland containg about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as the lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments, the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, that the executor of Wm. Fitzhugh of Chatham, deceased, do insert the folowing advertisement three times a week for eight weeks in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste,

Alex. Moore, Regiſter.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of Wm. Fitzhugh, Esquire, of Chatham, late of the county aforesaid, deceased: all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof to Alexander Moore, Register of Wills of Alexandria, on or before the 23d day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. And those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment. Given under my hand this 23d day of December, 1809.

Robert Randolph,

Executor of Wm. Fitzhugh, of Chatham.

TO THE PUBLIC

Who are effected with Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow.—Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, asthmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonic complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETERGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary, my father and grand father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely *debilitated, emaciated and confined*. Such was the irritability of my lungs I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the asthma—In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail.—And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and asthmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonic complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewſter.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pulmonic Detergent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

Northampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood, in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, *I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirly freed from the pain in my side and cough.*

Charles Chapman.

Northampton March 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun of Westhampton, in Massachusetts, do certify that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath, and a violent cough attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21 1809.

☞ *For sale by R. GRAY Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor.*

October 31 1aw6m

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. *Triplet*, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to $2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to annex to the last number a complete list of the names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5. eotf

505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16. 2aef

Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of [illegible] from *Samuel Bailey* to us, for the purpose securing the payment of certain debts to [illegible] *liam Wilson*, surviving administrator of [illegible] *berd A. Wilson*, deceased, and to *[illegible] Bailey*, we will offer at public sale, for ca[illegible] the 19th day of March next, at the [illegible] door of the court house, in Fairfax co[illegible] a TRACT OF LAND, in the said co[illegible] described in the deed as situated on Occ[illegible] Creek, adjoining to the town of Colche[illegible] and devised to the said *Samuel Bailey* by [illegible] father *William Bailey*—supposed to co[illegible] four hundred acres.

Thomas Harriſon, jr.
R. I. Taylor.

December 8. eots

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to [illegible] subscribers on the 11th day of August, 18[illegible] by the late *Robert T. Hooe*, Esq. in trust [illegible] certain purposes thereby expressed, they [illegible] proceed to sell at public auction, at the Co[illegible] fee House, in the town of Alexandria, on t[illegible] first Monday in March next, the following *valuable Property*, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets, with a Wharf extended from the same into the river: This lot fronts [illegible] feet on the Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it.

The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said *R. T. Hooe* lately resided situated at the corner of Prince and Water streets, and fronting [illegible] feet or thereabouts on Water, and [illegible] feet on Prince streets On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large and well finished Dwelling House & three Stores with all necessary out houses, a pump in the yard and an excellent garden.

ALSO,

The undivided Moiety of a House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting [illegible] feet on Water, and [illegible] feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent forever of sixty one and an half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shewn at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on a credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,
Thomas Swann,
R. Harrison.

Nov. 30 eo

Juſt Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King street,

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for do. containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 1[illegible] cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.

Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetorick and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.

Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.

Porteu's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.

Cowper's Poems and Task—seperate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World 37 and half cents

December 7. eotf

For Rent or Sale,

A Bake-house & Dwelling-house

THAT Bake House and Dwelling House situate at the corner of Water and Oronoko streets, at present occupied by Mr. Andrew Jamieson. Possession may be had the first day of January next.

ALSO,

That Square, or two acres of ground, with the improvements thereon, situate on Washington street, between Oronoko and Pendleton streets, whereon my family at present live. Immediate possession may be had.

John Dundas.

November 17. d1w6eotf